

ISSUES & EVENTS

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The trying times of a B-Ball ref.

Ex-Georgian Leon Pressman is a basketball referee of no mean distinction. He has never played basketball, except for one very bad experience which quickly influenced him to never play again. Since that time in the mid-sixties, Pressman has devoted his spare time during the winter months to reffing basketball.

He describes himself as "basically a jock", though while at Sir George he moved in such radical circles as the Georgian when its editor Frank Brayton was calling for bookstore inquiries and strikes. Leon was then the paper's business manager. It was perhaps his keen sense of building up advertising lineage which introduced him to basketball refereeing.

"I read a little ad in the paper which advertised a basketball clinic offering a nine week course and I thought of it as a way perhaps to make some extra money." After passing both written and court examinations, he went into business reffing some forty games, picking up \$600. (The exams incidentally are the same in all parts of the basketball world but with the rather tight employment situation in the refereeing world, the exams are rather demanding in that applicants are expected to earn per centages in the high eighties to succeed).

From the days of reffing high school matches, Pressman began the lonely trek up through the bantam and junior and senior city leagues to the collegiate level, which he calls "the epitome of good basketball" in Montreal.

"Loyola with its big crop of American imports," Pressman says, "takes the OQBA (Ontario Quebec Basketball Association) championship pretty well every year. Pressman did point out that Sir George had its share of ball glory when Fred Whittaker was coach. Regrettably, Fred is now handling West Palm Beach Expos, according to Pressman.

Pressman has come up against the odd incident: "Last year when I did one 'final', I thought I was in the middle of Belfast," he said. By some fluke the two Armenian teams in the city both ended up in the final. The two teams - Gamk and Agbu - had in Pressman's estimation, a bit of a reputation for being unsportsmanlike. He said that the two teams not only represented two schools of sport but two schools of political thought, one presumably communist, the other capitalist, though he couldn't pick out which team was which.

One thing was for certain, though: they hated each other. Not only that, the 300 or so spectators supporting each team hated each other. "They were a rowdy group, easily touched off," Pressman explained. The ignition apparently connected when a foul was committed by one side and the opposition countered, and when that happened a fan took a swipe at the player to counter the counter.

And then everyone from both sides, on the bench and in the stands, joined the party. Pressman nervously called the game and retreated home from the north end high school.

Then there was the incident at Chateauguay high school. "One big guy started to make 'unsportsmanlike' gestures because he thought I was siding with the other team and he started getting down on his knees and bowing in front of me," Pressman said, "and after the game was over he and a couple of his friends decided to look up the referees to send them away in a condition befitting their allegedly bad performance". Finally, after they nervously sat it out in the dressing room for a half hour the cops arrived to escort Leon and his colleague home.

And then there was the incident with the all-girl game which came to a less than satisfactory conclusion. One biggish girl apparently grabbed her opponent by the hair, hurling her to the floor. Then a fight developed. "In a men's game, I know what to do when a fight develops - you just grab one of them from the back," Pressman said. "And that was my first reaction - I just put my arms around one of them but I quickly learned that that wasn't the thing to do!" At least, not in front of everyone, Pressman thought. So he decided to let them tussle, making sure at the same time that there were no new joiners. And after five minutes or so, he approached them, with deportment of a stern father and said, "You have had enough!", which seemed to put an end to things.

We asked Pressman why basketball hadn't become a more popular sport over the years. "Simply because high school players have nowhere to go in the four universities here," Pressman replied. "When you consider the Americans that are brought up to play and the regulars now playing, there may be only 25 open spots for new players coming out of all the high schools in the city".

Pressman can't see things improving much, either. "Even when the N.B.A. (National Basketball As-



sociation) puts on exhibition games here, they only draw four or five thousand fans," he said. So even those who do earn spots on the collegiate teams have nowhere to turn to."

One of the surprising things though is how quickly basketball has caught on in the French Cegeps. Inter-Cegep competition seems to be growing; apparently the new Cegep teams weren't the pushovers that Dawson and other English Cegeps thought they were, according to Pressman.

A perennial fear among referees is making a bad call and for this reason Pressman likes to go into a game tense, so that he will react quickly, and hopefully efficiently. "When I'm too relaxed, I can miss the odd call or worse, make a bad one," he said. And a bad one he made a while back at Loyola. "I was sure from where I was standing that a guy went off-side to receive a pass but when I got a little closer I could see that I was wrong." So did Loyola's angry coach who told him so.

Pressman quickly called another infraction for the coach's remarks ("the quickest I ever received," he later quipped). "Someone has to pay for my mistakes," Pressman reasoned.

Who makes up this disparaged and lonely breed? "Mostly high school teachers and salesmen, who can get off to Three Rivers, Lachute, Dorval or Westmount High to that four o'clock game."

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Letters / Another view of Arctic Institute

I was extremely disturbed to read the article headed, "Native People: Consulting Before Condemning" in your issue of October 13.

I feel that this article consists of very

irresponsible journalism. It is your duty as a journalist to attempt to present all relevant information to your readers, and not only that which is easy to obtain. The article appears to have been written on the basis of an interview with Ken

Delabarre, the Montreal Director of the Arctic Institute of North America. I think that it is reasonable to assume that this man would be biased in favour of A.I.N.A. and therefore it would have been a good idea to further check out A.I.N.A. before

running an article which presents a supposedly objective view of this institute.

Some information which you might like to have follows:

(1) The Arctic Institute is now conducting a study concerning the development and feasibility of a pipeline in the North. This is alluded to in your article. What you did not mention is that this study was commissioned by the ex-U.S. Secretary of the

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Working women have more than a shoulder to cry on

The Working Women's Association at Sir George has quite a few solid achievements behind them in their year of existence. One of their preoccupations at the moment is more membership, since they're now in a position to in effect represent all women who work here, through their participation on and advice to various university committees.

Perhaps their most tangible achievement last year was succeeding in setting up a day care center in conjunction with the YWCA. Faculty, students and staff alike can use it, with fees on a sliding scale. Up till then, there wasn't much in the way of day care service in the immediate Sir George neighborhood. The university is responsible for some of the center's funding, and that, too, is a relatively recent concept.

The association was also responsible for the job openings notification system now in effect, whereby descriptions of job vacancies that come up within the university are first sent around to all departments. Unfortunately the system has its weaknesses — sometimes jobs are filled before notices are received. It's likely the association will take the matter up again.

Part of the association's function is acting as a dispenser of information. As such, when annual salary raises seemed inordinately late last year (November), they did their best to present the whys and wherefores to the university at large. Similarly, they brought in a representative from Ottawa to explain the ins and outs of unemployment insurance, which became applicable to university employees for the first time last January.

WWA was instrumental in establishing a maternity leave policy, where there had been none previously.

And they set up a grievance committee designed both to give people advice and information about procedures to take in dealing with their problems, and to let people know they don't have to bottle up their complaints or handle them alone.

But they're not resting on their laurels. This year the association has two complementary branches — a section for faculty women and one for support staff (women working in capacities other than teaching). According to Susan Mills and Catherine Dallaire, steering committee for support staff, their motivation is a desire to have a part in decisions affecting them. Small committees will be conducting research and making suggestions in the following areas:

Review of salaries. While they've already got a breakdown from the Board of Trade enabling them to compare secretarial and clerical salaries here with those of comparable industrial positions, they want to make further comparisons in terms of policies and pay scales.

Job classification. Classification goes hand in hand with salaries, but at the moment there's no universally accepted system of classification here. Some people don't seem to be classified at all, others are classified only according to what their boss does. Many people feel that they've been wrongly classified. So the association hopes to help establish a definitive and effective policy.

Grievances committee. They've had two cases so far, one currently in progress, and plan to continue in their advisory and informative capacity. Telephone complaints have ranged from lack of heat to personality conflicts.

SGWU's policy manual. They plan to analyse it and make suggestions where appropriate. Another concern that will likely come up in the near future will be the implications of the impending merger with Loyola. As Bruce Smart, Assistant Registrar, pointed out in a letter last week, non-academic staff haven't got any defined role in decision — making in the new university. Support staff may well suffer from worries about their job security in the near future.

Not all of the association's concerns are research-laden. With the help of the 7th Floor Task Force,



"Sure...and maybe I could run another typewriter with my feet!"

they've managed to refurbish the secretarial lounge, which now boasts a television, rug and other accoutrements collected from here and there.

Since they want to accurately reflect the needs and interests of women who work here, they'd like to increase their membership as much as possible. Meetings are held every off-pay week on Thursdays from 12:30 to 2:00 or thereabouts in the Secretarial Lounge, 760-1. Interested support staff can phone either Susan Mills or Catherine Dallaire. Women faculty should contact Christine Garside or Elaine Newman.

Telephone complaints have ranged from lack of heat to personality conflicts.

Drug analysis: who wants to pay?

There's something missing on the mezzanine this week. Steve Katz, organizer of Health Week (open till tonight at 8), feels that the medical offerings aren't complete without a preview of the kind of drug analysis center he'd like to see operating on a permanent basis at SGWU.

Katz has in mind a service whereby people worried about impurities in drugs they've bought could deposit a sample here that would then be sent to a lab for analysis. But his attempts to get it rolling by this week were thwarted for a number of reasons.

On the surface of it, the obstacles were mostly financial, surprisingly enough.

It's perfectly legal for a licensed lab technician to analyse illegal drugs, though that used to be strictly the domain of the RCMP. Katz approached the RCMP, but found them most uncooperative. As might be expected they emphasized "following the law to a T" and since they're perfectly within their scope to come into SGWU and arrest people for possession, there'd be certain hazards in them supporting analysis anyway. As for the labs with licensed technicians, not only are they few and far between, but they're costly — \$25 — \$100 for a-

nalysing a single sample. One might question those who can come up with similar sums to buy the stuff but balk at the price of analysis and yet, according to Katz, people he's spoken to at Sir George, including Heath Centre personnel and some administrators and deans, haven't taken that attitude at all. On the contrary, they're sympathetic and willing to help in such a project — though in this case sympathy isn't enough. Still it's interesting to note that people have "gotten past the moralizing stage", Katz thinks.

In fact at the moment it would seem there's only one Montreal organization that performs the service to any extent, and that's Deuxieme Ligne. But the lab they use is rather far away, so results take quite a while.

Several clinics, notably Heads and Hands in N.D.G. used to have the services of a lab in Pointe Claire that did it out of kindness, not for money. A spokesman for the lab said that after a year of these free analyses, they applied for a government grant to keep the service going. They were turned down, perhaps because they're a private concern. In any case, they've had to decide to discontinue the service unless they can be remunerated. And it doesn't look hopeful.

So Katz had no help from that quarter.

It's interesting to note that though the government has been reluctant to give the Montreal lab money, there was a decline in demand for the service, according to a Heads and Hands worker. He hypothesizes that people simply aren't interested in waiting a week for results. Indicative of the lack of demands felt by the Heads and Hands clinic is the fact that they weren't aware that the lab would no longer do tests for them, should a demand arise.

If there were a fairly quick subsidized service, *continued page 6*

Katz' concern doesn't seem to be with helping those who don't want to help themselves, but rather with developing a kind of consumer protection approach.

CRIMESTOPPERS TEXTBOOK



**PARENTS,
WHERE THERE'S
SMOKE-CHECK!**

BURNING CANDLES AND BURNING INCENSE OFTEN ARE COVER-UPS FOR ODORS OF HARMFUL SMOKING MATERIALS.

Dick Tracy

Canada Council is a publisher's bad dream

The response to Lou Seligson's piece on Tundra Books' publisher Mae Cutler, who seized on the opportunity to bitch about the Canada Council, was terrific. The response not only demonstrated the influence of the *Montreal Star*, Seligson's employer, but also showed the government's profound understanding of where publishing is at in this country.

For with unnerving dispatch, Ottawa cultural mandarins let the news out: Tundra Books was to receive the incredible sum of \$6000 to carry on for one year. The operative word here is *incredible*: put in more understandable terms, we'll use the example of Sir George's undergraduate calendar, which costs well over twice that in production (typesetting, printing and binding) alone.

Mae Cutler has to add to that, among other things, reader fees, editing costs and just plain old-fashioned things like paying the rent and Bell. And, incidentally, the guy who comes up with the copy.

"There is absolutely no way that Canadian publishers can exist without help," Mrs. Cutler emphasized. "Even Jack McClelland (of McClelland & Stewart) who makes lots of money and sells outside books, gets a million dollars. The little publisher cannot sell enough copies of a book in Canada to pay for it.

"You might be able to sell a guide book (for good sales) but the chances are your next book will still not sell fast enough to pay for itself," she said. "So what the country has to decide is whether or not they want original work published. If you decide that you want original work, then you have to have the government subsidize publishing," Mrs. Cutler said.

Mrs. Cutler, whose husband, labour lawyer Phil Cutler, she admits can support her family, has put a good amount of her own money into Tundra. She's spent the last five years trying to nurse Tundra into health, always, like other small publishers, on the edge of bankruptcy. Many of the books she's published have won awards in both the United States and Canada so it can't be publishing ineptness that's holding her back.

Perhaps it's something basically Canadian like the time Moshe Safdie's award-winning *Beyond Habi-*

tat came out two years ago. *The New York Times Book Review* devoted two and half pages to its rave review, *The New York Times* during the previous week gave the book even raver reviews and yet none of the Toronto papers touched it, presumably because it clashed with another Harold Robbins *spectacle*, for space.

"I don't need the money to live on - that's true," Mrs. Cutler continued, "but I would like a little money to plan my next book." And what happened to all that money State Secretary Gerard Pelletier recently set aside for discouraged Canadian publishers? Mrs. Cutler has a few ideas: "What they have done," she explained, "is use this money to create a tremendous bureaucracy. They have set up at least four different committees to discuss books, all very highly paid sitting on all the manuscripts sent in, and they in turn send the manuscripts out to readers, all very highly paid." So the millions originally set aside for publishing very quickly becomes thousands and hundreds.

And the readers are mostly English professors who "don't know a god damn thing about creative work", in Mae Cutler's opinion. "Not one important work of fiction - on this continent - has been done by an English professor," Mrs. Cutler maintained. "After they learn to write, they can go back to university to teach but they have to have found themselves first.

"The English department," she continued, "is the complete death of literature. They make the creative artist so self-critical and so self-conscious that he literally cannot create. Most English departments have done more than anything else to prevent literature rather than encourage it."

Mrs. Cutler said it was one thing to sit down with something of Hemingway's to write a criticism but it was quite another thing to write something about a never-before-known piece of original work. This real test, in Mrs. Cutler's opinion, left the plodding English professors reduced to the "witty putdown", and very little constructive thought.

Mae Cutler figures if the MSO doesn't have to perform every musical work in front of the council to obtain a grant, then she shouldn't have to present every work to obtain one either.

What in effect has happened, she said, is that Canada Council and other government committees have turned Canadian publishers into subsidiaries of the government, by taking over the role of deciding what manuscripts are or are not worth backing, reducing publishers to being para-publishers providing technical follow-up to government decisions.

"It's very important that we have a variety of publishers to bring out what each individual publisher believes in. One of the cliches of the book business is that fifteen publishers can turn down a manuscript and another publisher will come along and bring it out to become not just a success but a literary success and a work of art," Mrs. Cutler said. "All these things can happen because tastes vary so much."

"Not one important work of fiction - on this continent - has been done by an English professor."



"And there's no question in my mind that the root of why publishers are treated differently from anyone else is censorship." And here, Mae Cutler tells a chilling tale: "The former director, Peter Dwyer, who ran the Council for years, was England's top espionage agent in Washington during World War II working with the F.B.I.; and during the McCarthy period, he was brought up to Canada to carry out special assignments for the Canadian government and the Canadian government rewarded him - when the Canada Council was created - by handing him the council directorship."

The mentality of an espionage agent, Mrs. Cutler maintained, was foreign to that of a creative writer, largely because the writer exposes himself completely, certainly an untenable position for the well meaning spy. The new literary head of the council doesn't offer much improvement in the eyes of Mrs. Cutler, who dismisses him as a "complete jerk".

continued next page

Sir George meets Canada Council

Faculty and students from SGWU, McGill and Bishop's met representatives of Canada Council at McGill on Thursday, October 19. Two main questions came up in the discussion. How far should the Council support graduate students at universities outside Canada? Is it desirable that the Council resume its support of university libraries?

Gerry Kellan, a SGWU Philosophy student, brought up the fact that Council M.A. scholarships are tenable only in Canada. He described this restriction of study opportunities as prejudicial. Several speakers put forward an opposing view, stressing the need to build up the strength of Canadian departments. Ron Baker, President of PEI University, speaking for the Council, felt that opportunities at the M.A. level in Canada justified the Council policy. At the doc-

toral level it was still possible to obtain grants for study abroad. He also referred to the problem that students who studied outside the country often did not return. Was there any way of getting a commitment out of them? Stanley French, Dean of Graduate Studies, said he would like to see doctoral support also restricted to enrolment in Canadian universities, with a special allowance included for a year's study abroad. Also, he suggested the Council resume its support for visiting professors. He thought that in virtually every discipline excellent opportunities for doctoral study now exist in Canada.

The Council representatives were asked whether their progressive encouragement of graduate work on Canadian topics was the result of pressure. Professor Baker said there was no question of pressure;

it was just a natural policy. Why should Canadian archaeology students always go digging in the Middle East or Latin America?

Professor Baker asked for comment on whether the Council should resume its funding of libraries. This was cut off some years back when the Council budget was reduced by government austerity. To resume support would, at present, mean cutting other activities; he asked for, but did not receive, suggestions. There were two aspects to possible library support - building up existing centres of excellence and helping to overcome regional disparities.

There was general agreement that the cost of operating libraries was going up more rapidly than government funding. McGill speakers raised the problem fac-

ed by the libraries of special institutes, which had suffered severely from the withdrawal of outside foundation funds. Professor Inagaki said a question of policy was involved. He thought the Council role was the funding of special projects; to support libraries meant funding permanent equipment. In this case, an Economics department might well benefit more from the provision of calculating equipment. Frank Milligan of the Council staff said that, until new fiscal transfer arrangements were worked out between the federal and the provincial governments, the best chance of organizing library support was to treat it as the maintenance and improvement of basic national resource facilities. But the question of what could be cut in exchange remained.

The desirability of the Council giving reasons for turning down applications for graduate student support was also raised. Council representatives said they would look into the possibility of liberalizing the present no-information policy.

God helps those who travel cheap

Howard Greer, at 50, has decided to come back to school. The decision follows long stints of being a Latin and history teacher in private schools in Quebec and his native Nova Scotia. He spent almost ten years at Bishop's College School in the university town of Lennoxville, Quebec, before making the plunge — to come to Sir George.

In his school teaching days, Greer had the added task of guiding a sometimes rudderless flock as the school's Anglican chaplain. Many of his Sunday sermons were given up to tales of his rowdy past in the merchant marine, not the sort of stuff that moulds dribbly-faced boys into crisp and clean leaders of tomorrow, you might think.

It wasn't that triple scotches had it over the Holy Trinity, but there was, Greer felt, room for both in God's world.

He's come to Sir George to do part-time study in theatre design and costuming but he still does the occasional bit of supply preaching, and in his sermons gives a more traditional flavour to his talks for smaller, more critical and still dwindling parishes.

With the the growing interest in travel, we asked Greer about what he knew best-boat travel. About the food on board, the company, the medical services and about the boats themselves.



A good many people, it seems, need some reassurance about the seaworthiness of Greek ships. "It's only because so many others are jealous of the Greeks because they've been doing it for so long," Greer says. "It's this business of the Greek islands — they've tended to use their vessels for much longer and generally more cautiously." Greer admits that ships over twenty years old should be looked at with a cautious eye, but says that a dirty, heavily used vessel simply indicates that it's a working ship. "After all, a good ship is out at sea."

Some of the new Greek ships are not only less frightening creatures, Greer says, but extremely fine vessels, with modern galleys, good cabin fittings. Ships to watch out for, though, are the ones weighing less than 4000 tons, the carefree money makers that more often than not fly Irish, Greek and Liberian flags.

Good ships and good conditions and good food are often hard combinations to strike, according to Greer. The British apparently have good ships and good crews but the grub, all boiled to hell, leaves the passenger to languish over booze.

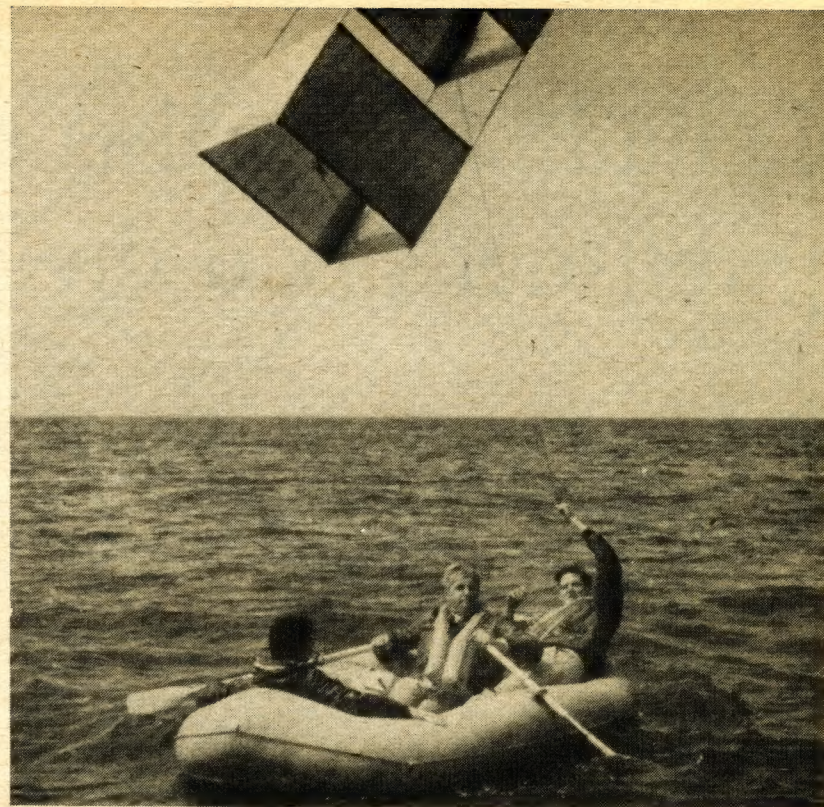
The Swedes can often present passengers with pretty limited rations. Very fishy, Greer says, but then the ships' crew and accommodations are usually good. The Germans have reasonable food and good accommodations, but the company can sometimes be trying, he says. "The Germans and the Swedes sometimes have this tendency to think they're right on just about everything," Greer says. "Danish seaman seem to be pretty reasonable, on the other hand."

Perhaps the best combination in Greer's view is that presented by the Dutch, with their polished vessels and crew and palatable rations which include heavy doses of Indonesian servings, a remnant of their colonial past.

Asked who makes the most competent crew, Greer suggested the British, "with their sense of fair play and all that". Next come the Swedes, Greer thinks, and the other Baltic countries.

Getting on board, an altogether necessary step if one plans to go anywhere, is not always an easy thing. Greer points out that it is very bad form to just walk on board without seeking permission, largely because to the men on board, it's the same thing as barging into someone's home. "The thing to do is compliment the mate and ask if you can look around," Greer says, "and chances are he'll be glad of the company because they're often bored as hell."

The best places to go to get passage on a freighter, according to Greer, are in the smaller ports down river from Quebec and in the smaller Maritime ports. The best season, as a rule, is the off season, when the space set aside for families of the men who come along for the occasional summer junket is not being used. Although it's



more often than not strictly a matter of buying freighter passage from the shipping company office, passage can still be occasionally gained by plying the mate with good conversation and booze.

"In most cases, the captain is only interested in keeping his books straight," Greer says referring to the expense of extra rations, "and he's often glad of the company." A lot of the Scandinavian boats are fitted out with extra space for family travel, according to Greer.

The one thing to remember if you do get on board is to be sure to bring lots of reading material. "If one is going to spend weeks at sea, it certainly helps to be literate," he emphasizes. Another point to remember is that if the prospective seafarer has any doubts about his potential for seasickness, he's better off being sick in the air for six hours than being sick at sea for weeks. "If you have any doubts at all," Greer says, "just don't go."

Greer recalls one crossing, coming back from Europe when the food was terrific and just about everything else unbearable. "The ship, high and narrow, was built for the relative calm of the Pacific and not for crossing the North Atlantic," Greer remembers. "The passengers looked like they had come off a hospital ship at the end of the voyage, because many of them had broken arms or collar bones and I was one of the few who managed to survive without injury."

"But the food and drink were terrific," he says.

It wasn't that triple scotches had it over the Holy Trinity, but there was, Greer felt, room for both in God's world.

Canada Council continued

Naim Kattan, she recalled, once told House of Anansi chief Dennis Lee that the Council would be hard pressed to defend itself before parliament if someone went off with a "block" grant to publish a manual for draft resisters. Mrs. Cutler described the Council as a body which viewed literature as dangerous, unlike music or theatre which can be seen and heard and forgotten about. Mrs. Cutler insisted that, while maintaining a stance of "keeping up standards", the council really aimed at controlling literature rather than developing it.

"If you look at what the Council has supported in the last six or seven years," Mrs. Cutler pointed out, "you will find that they have published poetry which wouldn't sell fifty copies (and is therefore safe) and half-baked novels which should be rewritten three or four times." And publishing someone too early can be a bad thing because a nasty bout with the critics can permanently discourage the novice; often, Mrs. Cutler thinks, to literature's detriment. "While part of the work may be good, the chances of everything being on an equal level are slim," she said.

Mrs. Cutler found other things wrong at council HQ. "They have absolute contempt for children's literature," she said, "and I would as soon publish *Peter Rabbit* as Marx' *Das Kapital*." So while Council folk shudder at the thought of going into Mr. MacGregor's garden, Mae Cutler is jump-

ing the fence with a vengeance. Since she failed to secure a grant to publish the successful children's book *Mary of Mile 18*, two years ago, it's been a state of war between Tundra and the Council. She hasn't applied for a grant since then.

And one of the reasons she hasn't applied is that she has wanted to avoid what publishers who are used to getting grants have fallen into. That, simply put, is deciding on manuscripts not as an editor, but as the guy who has to secure a grant to produce the book.

What is Mae Cutler's idea of a "workable" council? Well, first off, she would fire the lot with the possible exception of one or two individuals who have had experience in publishing. And get rid of the university riffraff. "I would have three people — one out of the financial end of publishing, one out of the editorial end and one out of the design and production end of things." That in sum would cover all literary and publishing enterprise. "If the government wants to have another committee to make grants to individuals, that's another matter," she said.

The editorial matter, she went on to explain, should be left to the publishers applying for the grants and should in no way be the concern of the council whose job it would be to dispense money according to the amount necessary to cover book projects, and in the following year when the publishers reapply, check to make sure all grant money has been accounted for.

"All the money then would be spent producing books rather than paying for the vast bureaucracy," she said. Mae Cutler said that in her case alone, she could well use four people in her office but has to get by with one assistant and occasional typing help.

"I can't even read anything anyone sends me now — my rolls are filled for the next three years," she said. As a form of escape, from what she described as a sick publishing climate, she recently set up Tundra Books of Northern New York, based in Plattsburg. With an obvious bloom in her cheeks, she said that her first book published in Plattsburg — *Telepolitics* — has been picked up by the *New York Times* for syndication. The simultaneous publication of *Telepolitics* in Montreal was picked up by the *Montreal Star's* Canada Wide feature service.

She said that if the book was brought out only in Canada, it would probably die a slow death, leaving perhaps six hundred or so copies behind.

Why would that be we asked? "Well I'll tell you the kind of books that sell in Canada," she said. "Anthologies of political speeches, memoirs of generals, histories of the Bank of Montreal and great big glossy picture books that sell well around Christmas time."

"They have absolute contempt for children's literature, and I would as soon publish Peter Rabbit as Marx' Das Kapital."

Rent control: luxury or slums?

If the proposed Rental Code makes its passage through the Quebec legislature without incident we may all be destined for the poor house.

That, at least, is the view of some of the province's landlords who have called on the government to abandon the Code.

Tenants associations, of course, have cried foul and have demanded even more stringent control over property-owners than the Code provides.

The subject of controversy is the Justice Department's Bill 59 which is intended to substitute a permanent act for the present Act to Promote Conciliation Between Lessees and Property-owners. Whereas the latter controls only dwellings built before 1951, the new bill proposes to govern habitable dwellings by the time they reach two years of age (except for rooming houses, commercial establishments and government-financed low income housing).

Moreover the Rental Code, now at first reading in the National Assembly, provides for sweeping changes (or reforms, depending on what side of the lease you're on) in landlord-tenant relations.

But the major point of contention is article 19, which states that rent for dwellings governed by the Code cannot be increased by more than five percent per year, even if the tenant agrees to a larger increase, unless it is approved by the Rental Commission set up by the Act.

A coalition of vested interests (including the Property Owners Association, Montreal Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce, and real estate boards) last week presented a brief prophesying that any limitation on their freedom to rent as market conditions dictate will cause a shortage of housing, contribute to slums, cause more unemployment and give rise to a black market in Montreal and other cities governed by the legislation.

Why does a five percent ceiling on rent increase threaten the stability of the housing market? Pure economics, Mr. Lefebvre, spokesman for the property-owners coalition, explains: Landlords are in business to make a profit, and they are not about to keep a house in good order if the cost of maintenance exceeds the revenue gained from rent. If the government fixes annual rent increases he argues, eventually expenses will exceed revenues because price of maintenance, like most

other prices, will continue to rise until they exceed five percent per annum. When that happens the landlord may try to sell, but as Mr. Lefebvre points out, who will buy a losing proposition? A similar rationale holds for investment in new construction. Investors expect a substantial return on the money they put into a new housing complex. If they foresee a loss in housing, they will invest their money somewhere else (perhaps in commercial enterprises).

The end result of this, as they see it, is a shortage of new housing and deterioration of existing houses. This situation, it is argued, not only causes crowding and slums, but also gives rise to unemployment, in the construction industry because investors won't find it profitable to hire workers, and in the maintenance business because landlords won't have the funds to pay them.

He recognizes that the Bill does allow for a landlord to raise the rent above five percent in order to cover what the Rental Commission considers to be legitimate expenses but he doubts Commissioners' efficiency. "You might be able to increase. But the point is that it is government interference in a logical private industry. As soon as you start dabbling in government interference, you start getting into the way of bureaucrats who even if they are of good will might not be competent enough to judge. Taxes are easy to judge because you get a tax bill from the city. But when you start arguing about expenses that are not controllable like maintenance and you have tenants arguing that the repairs shouldn't cost as much as they did. The Commissioner, who is usually a former lawyer, very often doesn't have the practical training and hasn't owned or administered a property in his life, is not qualified."

Mr. Lefebvre is even more annoyed about the clause in the Code allowing the tenant to appeal to the Commission for a reduction in rent when he feels the value of the landlord's services have diminished, for example, when repairs are not done or the building has deteriorated. "Imagine what will happen if two or three tenants get on the owners back and want to take him for a ride. Owning a building is very often not the landlord's profession, but he has invested for old age. Do you think he has the time and energy to argue and appear time and again in front of the board?"

Mr. Lefebvre says that landlords are sometimes forced to let things go simply because they haven't got the money. "He may have two or three vacancies and interests rates have increased and he



has to face competition so he can't increase his revenues (raise the rent) so by the end of the year he barely makes it. He just doesn't have the money."

He concludes: "The government is trying to solve some of the housing problems in Quebec by placing them on the backs of the owners. Whereas we fully agree there is a housing problem and that it should be cured, it (the Code) is the wrong measure to cure it. It's not going to help the problem, it's going to worsen it."

To substantiate his position, Mr. Lefebvre cites New York City which has had rent control for twenty years. He says independent studies there showed many of the results which the property association warns will occur here if the Code is passed as is. "There has been a diminishing of new housing in the market. There has been an increase in the number of buildings demolished or simply abandoned by the owner. There has been an increase in the number of substandard units. There has been a disproportion between the increase in rent and the increase in the cost of operation of a building. There has been an absence of uniformity in the judgments of the rental board. The financial industry has less interest in lending money for new construction or renewal of existing mortgages. We are not saying it is all due to the rent control but it's one aspect, and it could happen in Quebec."

"It won't happen over night," Lefebvre assures us, "but the effects will start to appear in two or three years."

continued page 6

Any limitation on their freedom to rent as market conditions dictate will cause a shortage of housing, slums, unemployment and a black market in Montreal.

Fix rents discreetly, professors warn

Sir George Economics professor Arthur Lerner and Finance Professor Sam Silverton take a less partisan look at the trade-off between rent control and the free market. While they see a need for some control in specific instances, they caution against implementing rent ceilings without placing corresponding limitations on costs affecting the housing business. Bill 59's one-sided approach, they warn, could very well lead to a worse, not improved, housing situation.

Lerner stresses the need for a compromise between the welfare and the price approach. "A black and white situation can't work. The easiest thing is to put on a rigid rent control. But the answer, in my opinion, is that it should be a qualified kind of rent control that allows for changing costs."

This could be what is known as an escalator clause which, if written into the Code, would allow annual rent increments to adjust automatically in proportion to escalating maintenance costs. Such a clause should be written into the law,

not left solely to the Commission to determine, he says.

Instead of universal coverage under the Rental Code, Lerner would rather see those who can afford it, fend for themselves. "There should be a distinction between luxury apartments where the rent is left to the buyer and seller, and apartments, for people of low, or even middle, incomes, who should be protected. But rent should not be so protected as to kill the goose, (i.e.) to cause the inevitable deterioration."

Mr. Lerner suggests that the Code could draw these distinctions either by level of family income or by rent which has been historically charged for the dwelling.

This should afford protection to those who need it and at the same time it would not curtail the investment incentive.

"In other words it calls for a more sophisticated approach to the old kind of rent control."

Silverton agrees with Montreal property-owners who claim their profits are reduced by a relatively high tax burden. He says that Montreal taxes have gone up approximately fifty percent in the last three or four years. "It is hard for landlords to maintain their profits. Considering that real estate taxes represent up to thirty percent of the income, when the tax rate goes up fifty percent it could eliminate profits very easily. If the city is able to increase taxes it is very difficult for the property-owner not to recover these from the tenants."

Lerner concurs. "If the city increases the (property) valuation or, what is more frequent, the rate, then obviously rents must change." However he suggests that the government might consider granting subsidies to tenants who are severely affected by taxes, indirectly through rent hikes.

Silverton says another difficulty with rent control is that it might interfere with the federal government's efforts to attract capital (investment money) into the

housing market. Because once the costs exceed the revenues which are fixed, real estate loses its attraction to investors. "The federal government is trying desperately to attract private capital into housing. Up to sixty percent of all housing is either financed or guaranteed by the government. They need to do that because it's the only way they can attract capital into the market." If returns on investment were reduced by the rent ceiling, investors would switch their money into assets with a higher yield. Why risk housing at, say five percent, when you can earn seven percent safely from the bank?

Silverton says most investors are looking for at least ten percent return from real estate. While this approximates the tenant association's figures, he says the situation varies. "I would say, generally speaking, that the only place where people make a killing are places where people take big risks and also have a lot of management problems, areas that you could consider low income, slum situations."

If that is exactly why we need a rental code, says Silverton, then let the government provide the housing in these areas. He feels it is unrealistic to expect private investors to support social enterprises.

rent control continued

In place of the Code, he recommends that the government put out a uniform lease "to get rid of some of the very bad clauses that exist." He suggests that "information offices be set up to help the tenants that are being taken for a ride by owners, to advise them of their rights." Also the government should subsidize housing, but more than just building. "If some people are having difficulty paying their rent, the government should pay a portion of it." Finally he suggests the government do a study. "We have offered our help and cooperation to conduct an inquiry. If such a study shows that rent control has to be implemented, then we are all for it, but first let's localize the problem."

Jocelyne Juneaux-Larim, of L'association des locataires, one of Montreal's major tenants associations, believes the property owners are exaggerating the threats to the housing market. "The five percent rent control will not cause a cut-back in investment because the property-owners are making ten to fifteen percent profit. Property values will not go down and people will not sell their land because they are already making this profit." The five percent would be over and above that profit.

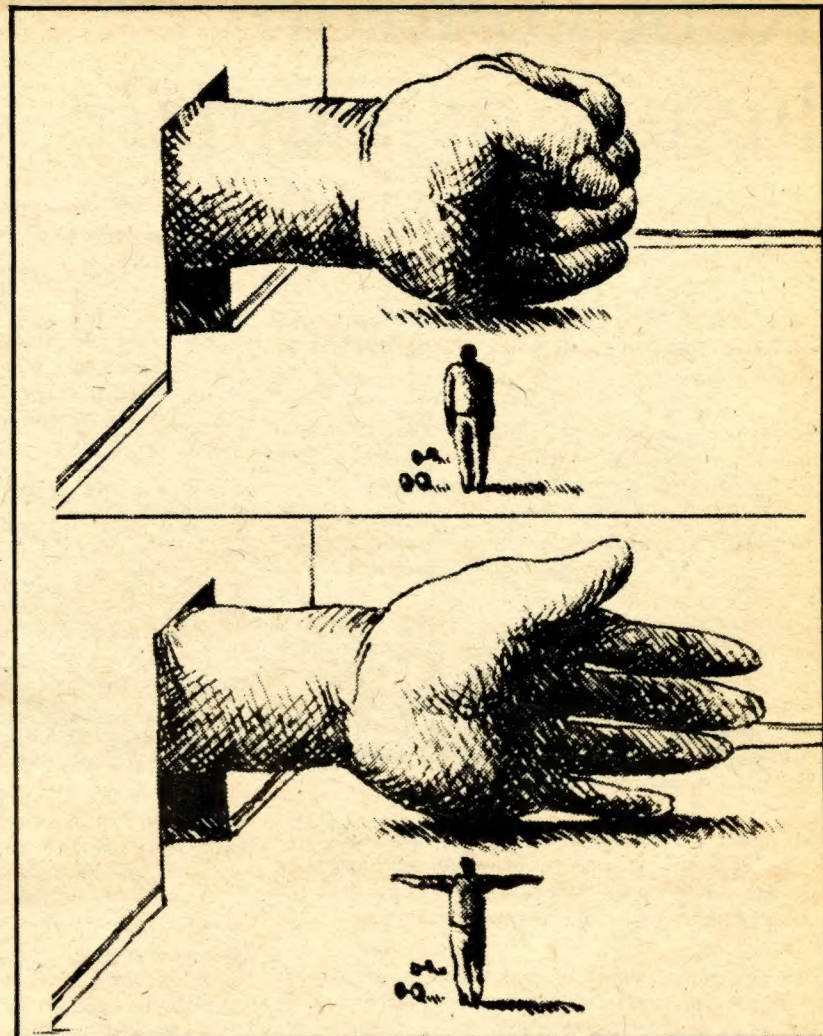
She thinks maintenance will not be any worse under controls than it is now. "It doesn't cost five percent annually for maintenance. In Montreal the proprietors don't spend that much money on their houses. The government people who made the law took this into account when they fixed the rent increase at five percent."

Juneaux-Larim points out that the property owners have not offered any proof, any statistics to support their claims. She claims that landlords have told her they would still be making a ten percent profit under the controls. She admits that her proof is limited because some landlords refused to divulge their revenues when asked during a survey by university students. There have been no official studies, she says.

On the Rental Code in general, the tenants association approves but thinks it is not perfect. She and the associations request that Bill 59 apply to every dwelling in Quebec, not just to certain cities that are presently listed in the Code. She suggests that there be more rental board offices: There is one proposed for Montreal; she wants six.

She proposes that the rent ceiling be dropped from five to three percent, a proposal she feels is justified because Statistics Canada reports that construction costs are rising a rate of only 3.6 to 3.8 percent. And if the landlord does incur higher maintenance costs in a year, she reminds him of the provision in the Code which allows him to apply to the Rental Commission for a rent increase.

The tenants association would also like to see a stipulation in the law which prohibits demolition of older buildings unless authorized by rental commission or municipal inspectors for reasons of health and safety. Juneaux-Larim is critical of the trend to demolish dwellings suitable for large families in order to construct high rise bachelor apartments.



The tenants associations are in agreement with the property-owners on one point. Both recommend a uniform lease.

drug analysis continued

however, the organization would probably have its hands full of samples. As it is some of the clinic staff have become fairly adept at quick educated identifications.

What makes Katz think SGWU needs such a service, then?

Katz points out that that the hard-nosed drug user, who can't get high enough, probably has no motivation to use one since he probably has little regard for what he does to himself. Katz' concern therefore, doesn't seem to be with helping those who don't want to help themselves, but rather with developing a kind of consumer protection approach. He doesn't see a drug analysis program as either encouraging or discouraging the use of drugs, but rather promoting a feeling on the part of weekend users that they're getting what they pay for, "good" drugs.

Meanwhile, though the non-medical use of drugs directorate has just issued its 1972 - 3 offer of funds for various types of research, alleviation of the money problems of drug analysis doesn't appear to be in the offing.

Katz' queries to the Department of National Health and Welfare netted, again, sympathetic letters, but not much else. A week of our own attempts to gather information on the government's attitudes

towards funding such a project netted lots of busy signals, unanswered messages, and guesses (mostly in the negative) from people we did speak to in the department and with the Commission of Inquiry into the Non-Medical Use of Drugs, both in Montreal and Ottawa. (See box.)

The Commission of Inquiry into the Non-medical Use of Drugs does have some thoughts about drug quality, even if we've been unable to learn much about the government's attitude towards funding. Their findings indicate that drugs most commonly used by "weekend" people aren't dangerously adulterated. If those people on the more dangerous (and more dangerously adulterated) drugs aren't likely to use an analysis service unless it's very fast (as experienced by Heads and Hands) and the problem with the weekenders' softer drugs may be annoying (to be ripped off with oregano) but hardly life and death matters, then it's not too surprising that there's no definite government funding plan. If cannabis were to become legalized, quality control would doubtless be an interest of the government.

The Commission's Report states:

"In the case of cannabis, quality is not really a major issue. At any rate, it is not the issue that it is in the case of the 'chemicals', where there is not only fraudulent but dangerous adulteration. Cannabis is a natural product. There has been some evidence of misrepresentation and adulteration by non-psychoactive impurities, but little evidence of adulteration that presents dangers. Cannabis is generally what it purports to be. Most of it is of good quality. The need to control quality in the interests of safety is not a major issue, as it is in the case of alcohol. Arguments in favour of legalization based on the desirability of quality control are really more applicable to the more dangerous drugs; because of their higher cost, there is a greater incentive to adulteration, and because the process of adulteration is a chemical one there is a greater possibility of the

introduction of dangerous ingredients."

The Commission backs up its conclusions with statistics for both marijuana and hashish. Out of 408 samples that were analysed for the Commission, (samples obtained from the street, police seizures, and hospitals across Canada) 347 or 85% were 100% pure. Of the impure samples (61), 53 of them contained no drug at all.

In summary, it seems that people on hard chemical drugs need an analysis centre and might use it if it were fast. But since the legalization of such drugs isn't anywhere on the horizon, two questions come up. Would the government decide to fund an analysis centre that might be interpreted by some to encourage use of drugs that even unadulterated can be dangerous? And would the users of those drugs use even the fastest of services, unless they had some legal protection?

letters continued

Interior, Walter Hickel. Also that this project was funded by Gulf Oil Company through, the Richard K. Mellon Charitable Trust. Also that it is funded in part by "a few oil companies". (A.I.N.A. Annual Report 1968-69). Does this information not change your view of the research?

(2) That the joint research conducted by the U.S. Defense Department and the Canadian Department of Defense at the Arctic Research Laboratory was co-ordinated through A.I.N.A.'s subcommittee on research. This joint project led to the Canadian Defense establishment in the North being turned over to the Pentagon.

(3) Part of the research being conducted

in the North concerns the climatic effects on the human body. This in itself is not objectionable. What it is that the research contains constant references to how the data collected could be converted to apply to areas of the Himalayas (which border on China). This project was originally funded by the Advanced Research Projects Agency, a Pentagon Agency, and the Cold Region Research and Engineering Laboratory which is a U.S. Defense department researcher. One wonders how many natives were employed in this research and to what degree they were involved (in roles other than subjects).

I think it is fair to say in the light of the above information that your head and the



content of the article give but an extremely limited view of the types of things that A.I.N.A. is doing and in whose interest it is doing it. The article leads to the belief that A.I.N.A. is working for the benefit of the native people. I think it is fairly obvious that with its funding as it is and given the type of research it is doing, that it is definitely not in the interests of the native people.

I ask that you publish the above information so that your readers can get a clearer picture of what A.I.N.A. is, as an alternative to the extremely misleading article that you have published.

Chris Thompson



Olympics start to finish

"Olympia-Olympia" — Jochen Bauer's unique film documentary of the Olympics from 1896 to 1972 — will be given its Montreal premiere at Sir George Williams University's Conservatory of Cinematographic Art this Sunday.

The film vividly traces improved performance and changes in style of the various events while showing how, from the beginning, politics and business have interfered with the Games' pure ideals. Rare footage, previously thought lost, is presented from the five games before World War I, Paris in 1924 and Amsterdam 1928.

The movie can also be viewed as a history of photojournalism in the field of sport — it presents the first still photographs of the athletes, the first shaky movement shots and early slow-motion footage (1895 saw the first moving pictures). Tying in with this development in reporting, "Olympia-Olympia" opens in black and white, changes to colour, and is finally drawn out in Cinemascope.

The film was released before the Munich Games started so it does not deal directly with them, but in showing the Games' development against the background of social and political events it provides timely insight into the tragedy.

"Olympia-Olympia" was the German entry in this year's film festivals at Berlin, Venice and Kranj. It will be shown at 3 p.m. October 29 in H-110; 50¢ for students, 75¢ general admission.

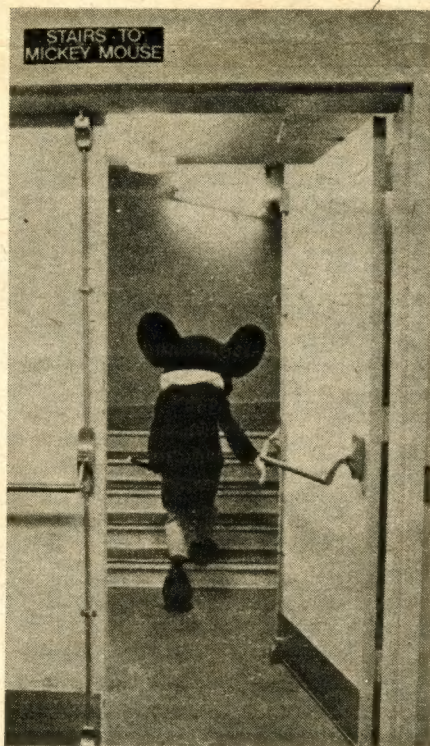
Disneyland to SGWU

The University Council on Student Life has freed funds from its animation coffers to present a Saturday afternoon Walt Disney film festival from November 4 to April 14.

This latest entry in SGWU silver screen activity is aimed at the children of evening students and faculty members. A series ticket for the ten films costs

\$4 (available in H-405); general admission is 50¢. Children under 12 must be accompanied by an adult.

The schedule (in H-110 at 1 p.m.): Nov. 4: "Jungle Book"; Dec. 2: "Alice in Wonderland"; Dec. 16: "The Incredible Journey"; Jan. 13: "Peter Pan"; Jan. 27: "The Love Bug"; Feb. 10: "The Aristocats"; Feb. 24: "Emil & the Detectives"; March 24: "That Darn Cat"; April 7: "20,000 Leagues Under the Sea"; April 14: "Secrets of Life".



Money, honey

The University Council on Student Life, at its October 23 meeting, came down with a \$24,989 clubs budget for 1972-73. There were a few surprises involving grants to ethnic groups.

A newly-formed Clubs Commission, charged with recommending monies for political, ethnic, religious and cultural organizations, came up with \$4,001 (excluding imputation and phone budgets) to ten groups. The Black Students' Union and the new (Asian) Indian Students' Association successfully avoided jurisdiction of the Clubs Commission by applying for

The Paper, October 23, 1972:

Drury; Liberal! by George T. Proussaefs

For over two hours we talked about everything under the sun. To be quite frank, I was surprised at his candidness on all issues. It was one of the best interviews that I have ever conducted.

The land is strong!

funds directly to the Budget & Planning UCSL subcommittee; they received \$1,500 and \$1,000 respectively. Budget & Planning also upped the \$1,000 Clubs Commission recommendation for the Chinese Georgian Association to \$1,372.

Financing of the clubs is through \$16,989 in student activity fees and an \$8,000 UCSL grant.

The budget (including imputation and telephone):

Radio Sir George	\$7,500.00
TV Sir George	7,515.81
Radio & TV Board	50.00
Black Students' Union	1,918.50
Indian Students' Association	1,000.00
Chinese Georgian Association	1,791.00
Clubs Commission	528.50
Armenian Club	215.00
New Democratic Youth Club	250.00
Young Socialists	250.00
Georgian Christian Fellowship	250.00
Georgian Players	2,322.00
SDS	50.00
Student International Meditation Society	50.00
Liberal Club	50.00
Co-op	388.50
Clubs contingency	859.69
	\$24,989.00

George Proussaefs argued repeatedly but unsuccessfully to have the Liberal Club budget (\$50 because of late application) raised to the \$250 given NDP and Young Socialist factions; his motion was defeated by an uninterested 4-2 vote.

The figure given for the Co-op (now doing modest business in health foods on the seventh floor) is only for rent and phone; it is expected to receive a \$250 grant and \$500 loan at the next meeting.

No one could explain to the satisfaction of all the criteria used by the Clubs Commission; a report was called for by December.

UCSL voted to pay the full-time chaplain \$3,750 - 2/3 coming from them and the Principal being asked for the rest. The new expenditure was explained "in light of the growing importance of the chaplains' office."

In other business it was reported that 22 applications totalling \$15,000 have been received for the \$6,000 available through Student Initiated Projects. These range from \$26 for a photo essay to \$4,000 for a plastic arts workshop. Winners will be announced soon.

And the Dean of Students Office is looking into the feasibility of various coin-operated amusement machines, including the variety that dispenses prophylactics.

Book bounty

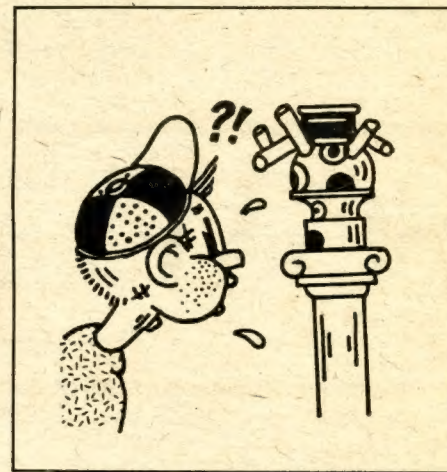
To celebrate the founding of the Canadian Authors Association fifty years ago in Montreal, the local branch has arranged for the donation of books by past and present members to go to the SGWU library.

The presentation of some 125 volumes, many autographed, was made yesterday.

Cars & beer

Engineering students and faculty will let it all hang out this Friday in a move to show CEGEP students what they can do.

The Open House will feature tours of the immense SGWU engineering lab complex while experiments are being conducted (noon through 6 p.m.); the Hall Building mezzanine will have a good



variety of exhibits including the student-designed anti-pollution car (winner of the consumer costs award at a recent MIT competition), new panelized construction units and advances in electronics.

All is brought to a happy close with a smoker in the cafeteria from 6 p.m. to midnight in order to meet professors and students, and partake of 3 for \$1 beer and free sandwiches.

Your health

Montreal organizations concerned with public health have come together for the first time in a move to fill in as many people as possible on what ails them.

The occasion is Health Week (through Thursday) with displays, free tests and advice for students and the general public on the mezzanine of the Hall Building from 2 to 8 p.m.



Participants include the Royal Edward Chest Hospital (with their anti-smoking campaign), the Quebec government (free chest X rays), the Montreal Diet Dispensary, the Quebec Diabetic Association (free test for diabetes), St. John's Ambulance, and the Sir George Health Centre.

Man gets a taste of what it's like to fly (albeit in and around the Houston Astrodome) in "Brewster McCleod," a black fantasy-comedy from those zanies who brought you MASH.



SGWU THIS WEEK

Photos and notices of coming events should be in by Wednesday noon for Thursday publication (basement, 2145 Mackay) or call Maryse Perraud, 879-2823.

thursday 26

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Terre en Transe" (Glauber Rocha, 1966) with Jardel Filho and Paulo Autran at 7 p.m.; "How Tasty was my Little Frenchman" (Nelson Pereira dos Santos, 1969) with Arduino Colasanti and Ana Maria Magalhaes at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ students, 75¢ non-students (Portuguese with Engl. subt.)

KARMA COFFEE HOUSE: Acoustic poem songs by Path at 1476 Crescent St. at 9 p.m. for \$1.

WEISSMAN GALLERY & GALLERY I: Faculty show, until Nov. 7.

CANADIAN STUDIES: NFB series "Struggle for a Border" - "New England and New France (1690-1763)" at 5 p.m. in H-435.

ALUMNI ART GALLERY: Photo Montreal at 1476 Crescent St., until Nov. 8.

CONTINUING EDUCATION: "The Future Corporate Environment" seminar with Hudson Institute's Anthony Wiener at Holiday Inn, 420 Sherbrooke W., 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., \$75.

friday 27

PHILOSOPHY COUNCIL: Meeting at 9:30 a.m. in H-769.

UNIVERSITY COUNCIL: Meeting at 2 p.m. in H-769.

WORLD FEDERALISTS: Andy Clarke, secretary general of the World Association of World Federalists, Ottawa, speaks on "World Unity for World Survival" at 8 p.m. in H-820.

KARMA COFFEE HOUSE: See Thursday.

GEORGIAN FILM SOCIETY OF THE DAY STUDENTS ASSOCIATION: "Brewster McCloud" with Bud Cort at 7 and 9 p.m. in H-110; 99¢

FOOTBALL: Loyola vs Sir George at Verdun Stadium, 4200 LaSalle Blvd., 8 p.m.

SOCCER: Laval vs Sir George at Kent Park (Kent & Côte des Neiges), 4 p.m.

MEDITATION: Sessions conducted by Sri Chinmoy, Indian spiritual master and poet who will be inaugurating his own centre in Montreal; further information at 277-8889.

saturday 28

KARMA COFFEE HOUSE: See Thursday.

SCIENCE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION: "Jõe" with Peter Boyle and Dennis Patrick at 7 and 9:30 p.m. in H-110; \$1.

SIR GEORGE HALLOWEEN CELEBRATION: sponsored by Dean of Students. All invited to a party and dance. Free buffet, beer 35¢, booze 70¢, costumes optional. Admission \$2.00. 7:30 at the Armory, 4185 Cote des Neiges.

sunday 29

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Olympia-Olympia" (Jochen Bauer, 1972) history of the Olympic Games

from 1896 to 1972 at 3 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ students, 75¢ non-students.

SOCCER: Sir George vs Bishop's at Bishop's Stadium, 2 p.m.

CHINESE GEORGIAN: "King of Kings" at 5 p.m. in H-110 (Engl. subt.); 99¢

monday 30

Eligible staff voters get off at 3 p.m. or start work at noon.

tuesday 31

GEORGIAN CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP: Bible study at 4 p.m. in room 303, 2050 Mackay.

wednesday 1

HILLEL: Presentation on Kabbalist paintings with Joyce Jason-Teff at 12:30 p.m., 2130 Bishop.

DAY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION: Country treat with square dancing, rock music, jazz and country honk at 2 p.m. on the mezzanine.

thursday 2

CANADIAN STUDIES: NFB series "Struggle for a Border" with "Canada and the American Revolution (1763-1783)" at 5 p.m. in H-435.

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Double Suicide" (Masahiro Shinoda, 1969) with Shima Twashita and Hosei Komatsu at 7 p.m. (Japanese with Engl. subt.); "How Green was my Valley" (John Ford, 1941) with Walter Pidgeon, Maureen O'Hara and Barry Fitzgerald at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ students, 75¢ non-students.

KARMA COFFEE HOUSE: Dave Bradstreet at 1476 Crescent St., 9 p.m.

THEATRE ARTS: Children's theatre with "Sleeping Beauty" by Chris Wiggins at 2 p.m. in D.B. Clarke Theatre; free.

HILLEL: Israeli films (Jewish content) at 8:30 p.m. in H1635; free.

DAY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION: First transcendental exposition at 2 p.m. in H-110; free rock opera.

CHAPLAINS' OFFICE: Rev. David Duplessis speaks on "Charisma Movement in the Church Today" at 3 p.m. in H-920.

friday 3

ARTS FACULTY COUNCIL: Meeting at 2 p.m. in H-769.

KARMA COFFEE HOUSE: See Thursday.

THEATRE ARTS: Children's theatre with "Sleeping Beauty" by Chris Wiggins at 3:30 p.m. in D.B. Clarke Theatre; free.

POETRY 7: Michael Ondaatje reads in the art gallery at 9 p.m.; free.

ARTS DAY: Mammoth recruiting splurge noon through midnight (details to come).

saturday 4

THEATRE ARTS: Children's theatre with "Sleeping Beauty" by Chris Wiggins at 2 and 7 p.m. in D.B. Clarke Theatre; free.

KARMA COFFEE HOUSE: See Thursday.

UCSL: Walt Disney film festival begins with "The Jungle Book" at 1 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ (or \$4 for the series of 10 at H-405).

notices

COMPTON-LAMB MEMORIAL FUND: Tax deductible contributions can be addressed to the Compton-Lamb Memorial Fund, c/o Brian Selwood, Development Office, Sir George Williams University, Montreal 107. (Internal mail to C-L Fund, c/o B. Selwood, A-7th.)

THE DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY & THE PHILOSOPHY CLUB OF S.G.W.U. invite all CEGEP students to write papers on "Is man free or, is he on the contrary, conditioned by environment, or biological factors?" Papers should be sent no later than October 30 to Department of Philosophy, Sir George Williams University; 1st prize \$50, 2nd \$25, 3rd \$10.

CAN/SDI presentation of NRC's mechanized system for info dissemination ("to assist you in developing an effective interest profile," says 879-4184) for science and engineering types at 2 p.m. in H-420, Oct. 27.

A handicapped Sir George girl could use a ride from the Plamondon and Decarie area to the university for 8:30 a.m. Monday through Friday. Anyone wanting to help should contact Dave Ramsay, Dean of Students Office, 879-5983.

ISSUES & EVENTS

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